

Senate Votes War at End; Harding to Sign To-day

Ballot Is 38 to 19, Three Democrats Favoring the Resolution; Negotiation of Treaties Predicted

Return of Troops From Rhine Hinted

Lodge Denies Knowledge of Any Plan to Send Versailles Pact Back for Action in Congress

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The Senate today approved the measure by a vote of 38 to 19. The House adopted it yesterday 263 to 59.

After the resolution had been enrolled, and signed by Vice-President Coolidge and Representative Towner, of Iowa, Speaker pro tem. of the House, it was dispatched to the White House. A special messenger will leave there with the document at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning for Raritan, N. J., where President Harding is passing the week-end as a guest of Senator Frelinghuysen. The emissary will reach his destination about 2 o'clock, and will hand the resolution to the President, who is expected to sign it immediately.

Clears Path for Diplomacy

The resolution ends the state of war existing since April, 1917, opens the way to a resumption of diplomatic negotiations and secures American rights arising out of the war. Senator Brandegee, of Connecticut, predicted that it would bring about the immediate withdrawal of American troops from the Rhine.

The resolution was passed by the Senate after extended debate, which reached not only to the measure itself, but to the treaty or treaties which are to follow.

Vote on the resolution was along party lines, with the exception that three Democrats, Senators Shields, of Tennessee; Walsh, of Massachusetts; and Watson, of Georgia, voted for the resolution. Notice was given, too, that Senator Brandegee, of Missouri, had been elected to the Senate, but to make one more new recruit with Germany and one or more with Austria. It is assumed that it will take some months to bring this about.

Formal Treaties Forecast

In the course of the debate it was pointed out that Senators expect the resolution to be followed by treaties with Germany and Austria. The administration is expected, as a matter of fact, not to send the Treaty of Versailles back to the Senate, but to make one or more new treaties with Germany and one or more with Austria. It is assumed that it will take some months to bring this about.

Brandegee Explains Effect

Senator Brandegee, of Connecticut, prominent Republican member of the Foreign Relations Committee, explained the situation with respect to treaty making.

"I believe that when the President approves this resolution," he said, "we will be at peace with Germany. It will not be necessary to negotiate a treaty of peace. We have a treaty of peace and commerce, and everything necessary for the protection of American rights will be put in that treaty. I haven't a doubt that the resolution produces peace. It is perfectly absurd to say that peace cannot come about except through treaty."

Questioned as to Whether the American Troops Would Be Brought Home From the Rhine Following the Peace Treaty

Senator Brandegee said he believed there would be no further necessity for their presence there, he said, "I want to get out and mind our own business so far as Europe will permit us to do."

Senator Brandegee declared the treaty did not "override or hobble" the President.

At another point in the debate Senator Brandegee further emphasized the fact that the resolution would not "override or hobble" the President.

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While You're Away

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New York Tribune

German Savant Likely To Be Envoy to U. S.

BERLIN, July 1.—The Cabinet is considering Professor Lujo Brentano as a possible candidate for the post of German Ambassador to the United States.

Professor Ludwig Joseph Brentano (called Lujo Brentano) is a Munich economist. Educated at the universities of Dublin, Heidelberg, Munich, Wuerzburg and Goettingen, he did his first great work in 1868, when, with Ernst Engel, the statistician, he made an investigation of English trade unions. He has been teaching political economy since 1873, serving on the faculties at Breslau, Strasbourg, Vienna, Leipzig and Munich. He is the author of a score of books on economic subjects. He is seventy-seven years old.

Hylan Forced To Give Women Prisoners Aid

Day-Old Policy of Sending Accused Persons to Welfare Island Stopped Suddenly at Court's Request

Many Faced Hardships

"Ridiculous and Illegal," Mayor Was Told Before He Would Change System

Mayor Hylan, at the request of Acting City Magistrate John E. McGeehan, yesterday put a stop to the day-old policy of sending women prisoners pending trial to Welfare (Blackwell's) Island.

It was Thursday morning that a van from the Department of Correction drew up unexpectedly at the women's prison at the Jefferson Market Court, and the women were taken from their cells and driven to a new house of detention on Welfare Island. The matrons were taken with them, and the new women's quarters in the prison, renovated two years ago at a cost of \$10,000, were entirely deserted. The order to transfer the prisoners was made by Commissioner of Correction James A. Hamilton.

Indignation Meetings Held

Yesterday indignation meetings were held all over the women's court. Prisoners complained that they were unable to communicate with their friends from the island. Bailiffs complained that they could not arrange bail at such a distance from the court. Probation officers foresaw weary journeys from the court to the island whenever it was necessary to talk to women pending sentence, and regretted likewise the hardship to the prisoners in the journey back and forth to the court each day.

Factious likewise were caught in the net, for each visit of a bailie to the island required the attendance of an accompanying police officer. Jefferson Market Court is a long way from Welfare Island and the women's court in the Raymond Street jail, Brooklyn, is even more inconveniently located in regard to the island.

Last night, however, Magistrate McGeehan announced that the new system would not be continued.

"It was ridiculous and illegal," he said, "I called on Mayor Hylan yesterday afternoon and reminded him of the section of the interior criminal courts act, which specifies that prisoners must be detained at a prison near where they are to be assigned. As soon as the Mayor saw this, he called up Commissioner Hamilton and ordered the system abolished."

Humiliating to Women

"It was particularly humiliating to women prisoners to be subjected to detention on Blackwell's Island when perhaps they were never to serve a term in prison there. Many women are placed on probation and never are sentenced to Blackwell's Island."

The plan of the Department of Correction was to house all women prisoners in the new Correction Hospital on Welfare Island, on the assumption, it was said yesterday, that they would be more comfortable there than in the cramped quarters in old prisons in the city.

Peter A. Mallon, warden of the District Prison, said that only women who required medical attention were being sent to the island, and that this was provided for under the laws creating the day courts for women, by which women should not be tried until they had been cured of any ailment from which they were suffering at the time of their arrest.

Transfer to Blackwell's Island was in accordance with an act of 1910, which provided for a new detention house for women. Funds for this purpose were held up during the war and it was only last week that new quarters were completed near the Workhouse. The house was to have been officially opened on July 1.

British Miners' Strike Off

LONDON, July 1 (By The Associated Press).—Frank Hodges, secretary of the Miners' Union, issued an official statement in behalf of the Federation this evening to the effect that there had been an overwhelming vote in the various districts in favor of the striking coal miners accepting the terms of the owners.

Men Vote Overwhelmingly to Accept Owners' Terms

The men will return to work without delay, the statement said.

The best writing papers are WHITING PAPERS.—Adv.

Daniels' Desk, Not Spy, Got Lost War Plan

Former Navy Secretary Tucked Important Paper Away and Forgot It While Capital Worried Neglected Drawer Bares 1917 Mystery

Document Submitted by Naval Board Stolen by a German Was Theory

By Carter Field

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The disappearance of the navy's war plans, worked out in intense secrecy by the General Board in 1917 and generally thought to have been obtained in some mysterious manner by a German spy, and forwarded to Von Tirpitz, has been explained. For four long years these plans, the disappearance of which caused consternation in navy circles, and the attempted tracing of which baffled the intelligence service, have been tucked away in a neglected drawer of the desk of Joseph Daniels.

When the drawer was cleaned out the plans were found, apparently not having been touched since they were given the Secretary by the General Board, with all sorts of emphasis laid at the time on the extreme caution with which they should be guarded.

Capital Combed for Spy

The first public news of the disappearance of these plans was when Admiral Badger testified before the Naval Affairs Committee. Admiral Badger said that the Navy Department had requested the General Board to submit a plan of operation, in February or March of 1917, when it was seen that the United States entry into the war on the side of the Allies was inevitable. The war declaration came on April 6.

Plans were prepared then by the General Board and submitted to the Secretary of the Navy. The plans, after it became known that the plans had disappeared and, in view of the fact that there was what might almost be called a hysteria about the spy fear, the mental state of every naval officer whose duty had brought him within proximity of the papers may be imagined.

A nerve was strained first to solve the method used by the German spy in getting the plans, and second to prevent the information from getting out of the country. It is difficult to exaggerate the amount of brains and energy devoted to this problem. Possession of the plans by the Germans, as the situation was viewed, made impossible the carrying out of the submarine war by the navy without tremendously increasing the risk to the American ships.

Waiting Brings Relief

Gradually it came to be assumed from various indications on the part of the Germans—for instance their failure to make any move with their submarines, which would display a conviction as to what the American fleet was doing—that the Germans did not really have the plans at all. If a German spy got the plans, it began to be believed he did not succeed in transmitting them to Germany.

The news that the plans had been found, thus solving the old mystery, did not leak out in a way to reach the public until to-day, but for several days naval officers who knew of the incident have been talking it over and commenting on other episodes in connection with Mr. Daniels and important papers.

Several officers whose duties required them to have papers signed by the Secretary of the Navy, would never leave any important order on his desk to be signed. If he did not sign it immediately, while they stood there, they would slip the papers away again and await an opportunity when perhaps he would. Indeed, whenever Mr. Daniels left town there was frequently a rush on the part of the various executives to have the papers signed by the Acting Secretary, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Gest Jailed in Russia

Spends Three Days in Cell in Quest for Parents

Morris Gest, theatrical manager, who has been trying to find his parents in Odessa, spent three days in jail in that city, insisting that the wound had been inflicted by a boy he never had seen before. It was not until detectives informed him that his pal, Frank Capporelli, also thirteen years old, had admitted firing the shot accidentally that the Crillini boy abandoned his original story.

"Gee, that's tough!" he murmured. "They hadn't ought to do anything to Frank, though. He'd rather have shot himself than me."

That was what the Capporelli boy said, too, and he has not been placed under arrest, although detectives are investigating the circumstances of the shooting.

Frank Crillini lives at 664 Degraw Street, Brooklyn, and his pal at 586 President Street. Thursday night they set out for Prospect Park, the Crillini boy carrying a revolver which he had found. On Second Street, near Fifth Avenue, they stopped while Frank Capporelli examined the weapon.

While he was doing so the revolver was discharged, the bullet entering the friend's abdomen. Frank Capporelli tried to stop the flow of blood with strips torn from his own shirt and that of the wounded boy and succeeded in leading him about eight blocks to his home on Degraw Street.

There he left him in the vestibule after ringing the bell of his apartment. The Crillini boy was almost unconscious when found, but insisted that a stranger had done the shooting.

He stuck to this story even after he had been told that he had not one chance in a hundred of surviving. The police were suspicious, however, and when they learned that the wounded boy's best friend had passed the night away from home they sought and found him. He admitted readily, though tearfully, that he was responsible for the accident.

Reds to Exchange Oil Grants for Electricity

RIGA, July 1.—The Novy Put, the official Bolshevik organ at Riga, reports that the Moscow Soviet government has decided to grant oil concessions in the Baku and Grosnaya districts, on condition that the concessionaires electrify theirs and all government plants in this territory.

The Riga Rundschau says a Belgian group will get the concessions.

World Waits Budget Effort, Harding Says

President Tells Chiefs of Bureaus America May Set Foreign Nations an Example in Economy

Pledges His Full Support

Declares Country Demands Cutting of Expenses, Despite Heartburnings

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Foreign countries are watching with keen interest the efforts of the Administration to reduce government expenditures through an efficient budget system, the President indicated to-day in a brief speech before the members of the Budget Bureau in the Treasury. Director of the Budget Dawes prevailed upon the President to open the meeting of bureau chiefs and representatives from various departments, who gathered to organize. After the President spoke he returned to the White House.

General Dawes outlined the first budget regulations, which he took up in detail. Estimated savings under the several appropriations will be submitted to the President for his approval, and upon such approval the balances thus saved will be designated as a "general reserve."

The President, in his brief address, pointed to a striking example of lack of cooperation which he encountered during the war. He said:

"I am very happy to come over and meet you this morning, because I feel that the success of the very great work you are undertaking lies in a more intimate touch between those who are responsible for details and those who must report to the President."

"I remember a very striking incident during the war period that led me to resolve that I would try to know a little more about what is going on. One morning I had left my office in the Senate building and was on my way to the Committee on Commerce to discuss the very critical question of getting better taken care of in the committee room. A telephone call came in that a gentleman wished to see me in the ante-room, and I found it was the head of the Steel Industries Board."

Ignorant of Associates

"I saw him in the ante-room of the committee room, and he opened up his memorandum and said:

"It is published that fabricating plants cannot get any steel, and we have furnished them with steel, and we have asked for. Something is wrong somewhere." I asked him, 'Have you any steel?' and he said, 'I have never met Mr. Piez, chairman of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.' 'No, I have never met him.'"

"That was that striking situation—the country that was at war and the chairman of the Shipping Board and the chairman of the Emergency Fleet Corporation had never met the chairman of the Steel Industries Board, and the chairman of the Steel Industries Board had never understood each other. The Emergency Fleet Corporation was trying to go over the head of the chairman of the Steel Industries Board. I recite that as a recollection of war-time inefficiency."

"It isn't possible, of course, for the President to see every one representing the Bureau of the Budget, but I want you to start on this great work with the knowledge that he is deeply interested and that he has unbounded faith in your chief. He is going to have all the authority of this government back of him. There will be many heartburnings about the severance of connections with the government. It isn't an easy thing to change the habits of a century, but it isn't an easy thing to stand up against the world, and I am sure that your own country is calling for a change, and if it will add to your interest, your work, let me tell you something else."

"The world is watching this well resolved experiment. It is no violation of confidence to tell you that one of the distinguished diplomats in Washington is watching this experiment."

(Continued on page three)

Rail Unions Expected to Accept Cut

Leaders of "Big Four," in Chicago, Outline Plan to File Protest and Seek Conference With Roads

Decision on Strike Left to Committee

Radical Action Only Likely From Maintenance of Way and Shop Crafts

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

CHICAGO, July 1.—Talk of a nationwide rail strike had practically died away and compromise was in the air when the chairmen of the railroad labor organizations gathered in Chicago to decide on the acceptance or rejection of the United States Railroad Labor Board's wage cut adjourned their various group meetings to-day.

The "big four" brotherhoods—engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen—are said to be outlining a plan of "informal acceptance," which in effect will be an acceptance of the 12 per cent wage cut under protest. An attempt, it is said, will be made by the railroads to reopen negotiations with the railroads themselves and if no settlement is reached to ask the Railroad Labor Board to reconsider their cases. In event of new negotiations the cases automatically would go before the Labor Board again if a settlement were not reached. The "big four" brotherhoods comprise the men who actually run the trains, and any action taken by them would dominate the railroad situation.

A committee of five was selected to take final action and to draw up a statement of whatever course is to be pursued. An ironclad agreement was entered into by the members not to make public any action until a statement is issued signed by all members. This probably will be given out to-morrow.

Members of the Committee

Those on the committee are B. M. Jewell, president of the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labor, and J. J. McLaughlin, president of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, L. E. Sheppard, president of the Order of Railroad Conductors, E. J. Manion, president of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, and W. F. Krider, president of the International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers.

Any radical action taken by these organizations decided to postpone final action until next Thursday, when their decision will be given out at 12 o'clock.

The brotherhoods met in the afternoon in secret session and later went into group conferences to consider the wage cut. The four groups will report back to the general meeting at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, when an attempt will be made to thresh out the entire question.

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Considerable anxiety is felt by the railroad enthusiasts over the latest reports from French newspaper writers in the United States that Saturday's battle probably will be fought under a broiling hot sun, which they consider would place Carpentier at a disadvantage.

The betting on the fight failed to become more active to-day, Frenchmen demanding 3 to 1 and offering little money even at that price. At the Bourse it was said the odds probably would not go below 3 to 1 in favor of Dempsey, and that extensive betting on the result of the contest was not expected. There was a certain amount of betting to-day, however, mostly at 3 to 1, with a few stray bets at two to one. Several of Dempsey's supporters have taken small amounts of Carpentier money at 4 to 1.

Confident, but Cautious

Enthusiasm is still high at Carpentier's favorite Boulevard restaurant, where many of his strongest advocates and friends gather each day. The Frenchmen are confident that Carpentier will overcome Dempsey by what they claim is his superior skill, but they do not readily translate their confidence into wagers of money.

If Carpentier should be victorious Mme. Carpentier will leave immediately for the United States to join him. She is not so sure that she will be able to take Baby Jacqueline, saying that if Georges is victorious she would be away from France for some time, as her husband would have many engagements in America. If defeated, (Continued on next page)

Wary Texan Tries to Buy Fight Tickets From Jurist

Warned of Fake Cards, He Seeks Rickard, but Gets Into Wrong Garden

A swarthy Texan, 6 feet tall, tried to buy two tickets for the Dempsey-Carpentier fight yesterday afternoon from Presiding Justice John Proctor Clarke, of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court at Madison Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street.

The Texan told the court attached he wanted to talk to "the big chief," and they directed him to the chambers of Justice Clarke, whether he was bound when intercepted by Captain Hinch, of the court squad, who asked his business with the jurist.

"I was told to go straight to Madison Square Garden and ask for the 'big chief,'" said the bronzed visitor. "I've been warned about these here fake tickets and I don't aim to tell nobody my business only the old man with the tickets. Where kin I get to Tex Rickard?"

Captain Hinch explained that the Madison Avenue court and Madison Square Garden were distinct institutions; also that Presiding Justice Clarke and Tex Rickard were in different lines of business.

Polish Mark Drops 500

WARSAW, June 30.—Polish marks have fallen more than 500 points in the last two days and the financial crisis has reached such a stage that the Diet is about to consider emergency action. The American dollar is now selling at 2,530 Polish marks.

Dempsey and Georges Fit for Battle To-day; Gate Nears \$1,500,000

Multitudes Await Big Thrill At Boyle's "30 Eminent Acres"

Endless Lines of Humanity Headed to Towering Arena—A Waterloo or a Marne for Carpenter

By Grantland Rice

The human tidal wave that began rolling over Jersey dikes last night will pick up renewed impetus this morning as the vanguard starts its big offensive for Mr. Boyle's thirty eminent acres, to be for Carpentier a Waterloo or a Marne.

For the greatest single day in the ancient history of an ancient sport has come at last, a day that has caught and held the vivid imagination of more people from crowded centers to the remote, off-lying places of existence than any single contest since the world's dim dawn.

Five hundred million people are now waiting for the Story of Three O'Clock, when the excited multitude will know at last whether or not France has another miracle left in the fact upon which Europe has produced a fist upon which Europe has produced a miracle.

The "Survival of the Fittest," powerful enough to crush into submission one of the greatest heavyweight champions of the Western World has ever sent into the ring.

As the hour of the fight approaches the drama of the day gathers intensity and power. As the endless lines, made up of every human type and every human mold, make their way to the towering arena there is but one thought and one vision about for all.

In one corner the heavyweight champion, lineal descendant of fistic kings from the reign of John L. the First; dark-haired and shaggy-eyed, deep-chested and double-browed, with a fighting face in action that might be used as the trade-mark of the profession. A mighty puncher who has leveled both the high and low, towering hulks and fancy boxers, with the swift lash of right swing or left hook to stomach or jaw. Here sits Jack Dempsey, of Colorado, facing his first important challenger since he wrenched away Willard's title from a battered brow two years ago.

In the other corner Georges Carpentier, the challenger, lighter and far less formidable-looking in physical aspect, yet the only European boxer in generations who has earned the right to be considered a worthy rival of America's best. Carpentier, light-haired and blue-eyed, has only a pair of legs and a brace of fists that compare with the champion in bulk and power, but in one there lies speed and in the other sufficient power to have (Continued on page seven)

Paris to Paint The Sky Red if Georges Wins

Planes to Flash Crimson Hue Over Boulevards for Victory, and White in Event Carpentier Loses

Betting Is Still Light

Wife Confident and Will Sail at Once for U. S. if Her Husband Is Victor

PARIS, July 1 (By The Associated Press).—Six high-powered army airplanes to-morrow will fly over the boulevards and throw strong red lights on the Parisian crowds if Georges Carpentier succeeds in knocking out Jack Dempsey. Soft white rays will be flashed if the Frenchman fails to respond to the referee's count.

Considerable anxiety is felt by the Carpentier enthusiasts over the latest reports from French newspaper writers in the United States that Saturday's battle probably will be fought under a broiling hot sun, which they consider would place Carpentier at a disadvantage.

The betting on the fight failed to become more active to-day, Frenchmen demanding 3 to 1 and offering little money even at that price. At the Bourse it was said the odds probably would not go below 3 to 1 in favor of Dempsey, and that extensive betting on the result of the contest was not expected. There was a certain amount of betting to-day, however, mostly at 3 to 1, with a few stray bets at two to one. Several of Dempsey's supporters have taken small amounts of Carpentier money at 4 to 1.

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If Carpentier should be victorious Mme. Carpentier will leave immediately for the United States to join him. She is not so sure that she will be able to take Baby Jacqueline, saying that if Georges is victorious she would be away from France for some time, as her husband would have many engagements in America. If defeated, (Continued on next page)

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